# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,486.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.


The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Forth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. RAJPOOANA 2,030 Tons, 921 H.P., Commander H. Mosery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | April. | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 22 | Leaves Tuticorin | 30 |
| „ Petaphatney | 23 | „ Colombo | May 1 |
| „ Y'maris | 23 | „ Galle | 2 |
| „ Goa | 23 | „ Nog pa am | 5 |
| „ Mercara | 24 | „ Madras | 8 |
| „ Mangalore | 25 | „ Coconada | 9 |
| „ Cannanore | 26 | „ Vizagapatam | 10 |
| „ Tellicherry | 27 | „ Bimlipatam | 10 |
| „ Call-ut | 27 | „ Calingapatam | 11 |
| „ Beypore | 27 | „ Gopalpore | 11 |
| „ Cochin | 28 | „ False Point | 13 |
| „ Alleppey | 29 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 14 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Singapore and Malacca for Java, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Intervening Cargo and Passengers at Bunder, to and from Persian Gulf Ports, by the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer as per week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LAUNDER, ABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 365 Tons, 120 H.P., Command r G. C. Bray, R.N.R., will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | April. | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 21 | Leaves BUSREH | 10 |
| „ Kurrachee | 25 | „ Mahomerah | 10 |
| „ Muscat | 28 | „ Fao | 10 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 30 | „ Bushire | 11 |
| | May | „ Bahrein | 12 |
| „ Linga | 2 | „ Linga | 17 |
| „ Bushire | 4 | „ Bunder Abbas | 19 |
| „ Fao | 6 | „ Muscat | 21 |
| „ Mahomerah | 6 | „ Gwader | 22 |
| Arrives BUSREH | 7 | „ Kurrachee | 26 |
| | | Arrives BOMBAY | 29 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 365 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 378 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. Burns, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th April 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | 42 | 32 | 15 | 24 |
| Suez | 36 | 28 | 12 | 20 |
| Port Said | 35 | 26 | 9 | 14 |
| Messina | 50 | 36 | 14 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 36 | 14 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 36 | 14 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 36 | 14 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 38 | 15 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

Victuals Found.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ARIADNA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rammohun Street,
Bombay, 5th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(*To leave about 29th April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main Deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 800,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | April. | 1876. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALWA | P. S. Tomlin | 3933 | 450 | 24th | Southampton | |
| | | | | May. | | |
| ZAMBESI | A. Symons | 2422 | 400 | 1st | Suez, &c. | |
| DEVVAN | J. D. Grabham | 3429 | 550 | 8th | Southampton. | |
| KASHGAR | E. J. Baker | 2931 | 450 | 15th | Suez, &c | |
| MOOLTAN | W. D. Anderson | 1892 | 450 | 22nd | Southampton. | |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Manager, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, 2,599 Tons and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 350 H.P. nominal, classed 10 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, REYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

| | Tons | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRINACRIA | 2107 | 424 | 18th Mar. | 20th Mar. | 17th May. |
| Also— | | | | | |
| EUROPA | 2877 | 424 | will sail from Bombay on or about | | 10th June. |
| INDIA | 2289 | 500 | do. | do. | 10th July. |
| MACEDONIA | 2173 | 466 | do. | do. | 10th August |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passage to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S.S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.

TO SAIL ON 21ST APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THE above Steamer has ample accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. THESEUS, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our Inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Trentham Hall.

Bombay, 18th April 1876.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Building Machinery and Plants of the Paper Mill on the Mount Road.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that building standing on the leasehold ground, together with the machinery, plants and materials of the Paper Mills on the Mount Road, with about the Fort of Bombay. The machinery consists of—

4 large size rag engines.
1 Jordan paper-making machine.
1 rag duster.
1 Fourdrinier, plants and materials lying about the premises together with the material of the building.

The building and machinery can be inspected any time between the hours of 10 in the morning to 4 in the evening.

All further particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

All the machinery to be removed within 30 days after the sale a deposit of 25 per cent. and the balance to be paid within one week.

The machinery to be put up in one Lot. Building materials in another.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, pianos and pore laiwan s, &c. at No. 5, Bellasis Road, next to the Byculla Hotel.

Under instruct ons from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence, No. 5 Bellasis Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of the late R. Morton Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Surgical Instruments, Gasometer, &c., &c., of the late Doctor Narayen Daji.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of April 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs MERHJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (if not previously sold by private contract) at their sale room, No. 2, Apollo Street, by order of the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Doctor Narayen Daji, a stock of useful and selecte surgical instruments copper, galvanometer with 30 cups, dispensary stands, &c., &c. Also several surgical instruments of another medical gentleman.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of Doctor Wilson's Library is postponed till further notice.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF RANGOON WHEAT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs S. SHRICRITNAJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., at Carnac Bunder at the Depot of Velljee Jaitha, on account of the concerned just landed ex ship "City of Aberdeen."

1,0 0 and Co.—600 bags of Rangoon wheat.

The above wheat to be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE of 100 bales of full pressed American Seed Cotton at the Depot of Messrs. Heerjee Nagsey and Company, at Colaba.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the depot of Messrs. Heerjee Nagsey and Co., Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Cheson and Co.

100 bales of full pressed American seed cotton.

Terms of sale, A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale and the remainder to be paid in three days.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that their Casks bear the genuine artists with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MACKEY CRAIG & SONS, 75, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 20TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the amusing Farce entitled,
WANTED A YOUNG LADY.
After which will be produced the Burlesque extravaganza of
ILL TREATED,
IL TROVATORE; OR
THE MOTHER, THE MAIDEN, AND THE MUSICIANER.
During the Burlesque selections from the Operas of "Il Trovatore," and the most popular Opera Bouffes of the day—"Girofle Girofla," "Mad'm Angot," &c., and new Topical Song written by Mr. M. Comerford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AND BENEFIT OF
MISS ZARA CAREY
AND
GEO. W. CAREY,
Principal Members of Lewis's late Company.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. COUNDY & Co.'s.

TO HOLLAND, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S.S. VOLMER, 950 TONS.

TO SAIL ON 28TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL,
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| TO SUEZ | Rs. 300 |
| „ MALTA | „ 400 |
| „ LONDON | „ 500 |

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIRGINIA SCHILIZZI, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature. As the Cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, Consignees can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested. N CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICE.

ON and after FRIDAY, 21st instant, the PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA per pound, for all quantities OVER TWO POUNDS.

H. A. FENNER,
Agent Tudor Company.

Tudor Company's Ice House, Bombay, 2 April 1876.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 11th instant:—

That the Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 11th day of October 1875, that a Dividend of Rs. 175 per share be declared and made payable on and after the 4th November next, be and the same is hereby rescinded."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SYED GOO AB Wullud SYED ABBUD has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Don Tar Third Row, of Israil Mulla, without the Fort of Bombay, in sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 964 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 24, and bounded as follows:—going westward from the house belonging to the old Synagogue of Is all community, on the West by the aforesaid Don Tar Third Row, on the North by a Gully and on the South by the owners of the premises in question and his neighbours Tajee Samuel Mahaker, and on the South by a house belonging to the said old Synagogue of the Israil community containing 68 8 0 square yards occupied by Moses Bukulyee Tanker and tenants. ALL PERSONS having any claim over the said property either by way of Mortgage, Lien, Inheritance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo street, No. 16, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 19th day of April 1876.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDASS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED in BOMBAY by an EUROPEAN, a situation as MAID or NURSE to Children out of Arms. "G. W.," care of *Gazette* Office.

RAMPART ROW.—TO LET, an excellent Office. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SAMSON & Co.

REQUIRED a PARTNER with only to commence TEA or SHUGAR GROWING, or some such cultivation, along the Coast. Each Partner to contribute a similar sum. A reference required. Address "X.Z. X.," Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR—
WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT, HUMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Handsome sets of Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets, &c., China Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery, sets of double and single Bagdi Barrel Harmonicas.

Guns, Pistols, &c., in fact requisite of every description for household purposes.

Also, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD, FOR SALE. Apply to CUMMOO SULLIMAN.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .38 calibre, weight 14 ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—*See Land and Water* on *Bull's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Railways of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers so make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
### BOMBAY AND POONA.
### JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 150, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at
Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 120, 125, 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral, Spring and Tele-cope, in a variety of handsome patterns, Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS;
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at
Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystal and Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
## A. B. C.
### LIST OF TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
*are invited to inspect the above at*
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW.

| | | Rs. a. | | | Rs. a. | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIR TIGHT CASES | For Uniform, &c. | from 28 0 | GLOVES | Warm Berlin.. | 2 0 | SHIRTS, per half dozen | Long Cloth ... | 22 8 |
| | | | | do. Cloth.. | 2 0 | | Best do. ... | 26 0 |
| BATHS | Tin with Basket to form Trunk ... | from 35 0 | | Dogskin ... | 2 8 | | Printed Cambric | 22 8 |
| | | | HATS | Felt Soft ... | 5 0 | | Oxford Cloth. | 36 0 |
| | Solled Linen.. | from 4 12 | | Tweed ... | 5 0 | | Silk and Wool | 52 0 |
| | Courier ... | from 6 8 | | Drab Felt ... | 8 8 | | Flannel ... | 60 0 |
| BAGS | Hide Hand ... | from 12 8 | | White Regulation ... | 14 8 | | Sleeping each | 10 0 |
| | Gladstone ... | from 30 0 | HELMETS | Ladies Riding | 11 8 | | Deck ... | 10 0 |
| | | | | Felt ... | 6 8 | | Blue Serge ... | 27 0 |
| | Gauze Merino | six 14 | | Gold Front | | | Tweed ... | 32 0 |
| BANIANS | Muslin ... | each 5 8 | | Studs ... | set 12 0 | SUITS | Overland ... | 25 0 |
| | Waist ... | 2 8 | JEWELLERY | Gold Collar ... | set 8 0 | | Warm Cheviot | 35 0 |
| BELTS | Money ... | 4 8 | | Lund's Patent | set 4 0 | | Overcoats ... | 45 0 |
| BRACES | Various ... | from 2 0 | | Pearl ... | set 2 0 | | Inverness Capes ... | 35 0 |
| | Cloth ... | each 2 0 | | Gold Beard Pins ... | each 12 8 | | Tweed Long Cloth ... | 9 8 |
| | Hat ... | each 1 8 | KNIVES | Pocket ... | each 12 8 | SHEETS | Gent's for Pin | 1 8 |
| | Nail ... | 0 14 | KINCKOBBERS | | p.pr. 4 12 | | Gent's for Tape | 1 12 |
| | Tooth ... | 0 10 | MATTRASSES | | | | Winsor's for Tie | 1 12 |
| BRUSHES | Hair Mill any Solid Leather Case.. | 10 8 | | Cork ... | 19 8 | SCARFS | | 0 14 |
| | Shaving ... | 2 8 | | Berlin ... | 2 0 | SHOE HORNS | | 1 6 |
| BEDSTEADS | Folding Camp | 35 0 | MUFFLERS | Berlin ... | 2 0 | SCISSORS | Marine ... | box 1 4 |
| BLANKETS | Fine White ... | p.pr. 5 0 | MITTS ... | Beaver Seal ... | 2 8 | | Transparent ... | „ 1 4 |
| | Scarlet ... | p.pr. 33 0 | MAUDS ... | Travelling ... | 3 8 | SOAPS | Carbolic ... | 1 3 |
| COLLARS | Gent's Linen.. | doz. 6 0 | MIRRORS ... | Travelling ... | doz. 10 8 | | Turkish Bath. | six 1 12 |
| | Linen Faced.. | 0 14 | NAPKINS ... | Best Damask. | 1 0 | SPONGES | Fine Bath ... | 3 8 |
| CUFFS ... | Gent's Linen. | p.pr. 1 6 | | Eau de Cologne ... | | | Bags for ditto | 1 12 |
| CARDIGAN JACKETS | | from 9 8 | | Lavender ... | 2 0 | TOWELS | Turkish Bath. | six 5 0 |
| CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS | | 5 0 | PERFUMES | Water ... | 1 12 | | Honey Comb ... | „ 5 0 |
| | Travelling ... | 3 8 | | Various Extract from the Best Makers ... | | | Gent's Cotton Do. Merino | doz. 9 8 |
| CAPS | Balmoral ... | 5 0 | | Lime Juice and Glycerine | 0 10 | SOCKS | | 15 8 |
| | Glengarry ... | 4 0 | | Solid Leather. | 3 0 | SHOES | Morocco ... | 4 8 |
| | Seal Turban ... | 4 8 | PURSES | Travelling ... | 2 0 | SLIPPERS | Morocco ... | 4 8 |
| CHAIRS | Travelling ... | 9 8 | | Various Fancy ... | 7 8 | TRUNKS | Tin Lined ... | 12 8 |
| CUSHIONS | Air ... | 6 8 | PILLOWS | Horse Hair ... | 7 8 | | For Hall ... | 12 8 |
| | Toilet ... | 2 8 | | Air ... | 7 8 | | Solid Leather. | 50 0 |
| COMBS | Pocket in case | 0 12 | PYJAMAS | Gentlemen ... | six 16 8 | UMBRELLAS | Gent's Alpaca | 6 8 |
| DRESSING GOWNS | | from 10 0 | RAZORS | In case ... | 3 8 | | D. Silk ... | 11 8 |
| D

## ...TA MONEY MARKET.

...'s Office, Thursday Evening.

...ey is becoming more and more severe, and unless relief should shortly appear from some quarter, something resembling a monetary crisis may be looked for. The Bank of Bengal's rates were again raised 1 per cent. all round this morning, the minimum now standing at 11 per cent., and the rates of discount on bills at 12½ and 13½ per cent., thirty and sixty days' currency respectively. The fact is, the Indian Money Markets, even with trade so depressed, have shown that they cannot do without regular outside supplies, and the stoppage of Secretary of State's drafts, even with the uncertainty from fortnight to fortnight as to their resumption, has brought money here from a position of great ease to one of great stringency. There is a considerable outcry making way against Government, for not only withholding its drafts, but for also withdrawing its cash balances from the channel in which they would subserve public accommodation; and, certainly, most interests in the country are suffering severely from the scarcity of money—a scarcity which results entirely from the late change in Government policy; the blame, however, if blame be attachable to Government, ought to be laid on the secrecy and indecision which has been shown with respect to Government's financial intentions. It is going too far to say that Government is *bound* to supply money for trading and industrial requirements, and the stoppage of home drawings must be credited with a decided check to the downward course of exchange, which otherwise seemed likely to go on indefinitely, under influence of the silver scare. But the public were entitled to expect some definite policy to be declared; the very weak and muggled tone of the Budget merely added to the previous uncertainty, and if it had been known that home policy would have been so strong and decided as it has turned out to be, there is little doubt silver would have been arriving here in quantity by this time, and that the present pressure would have been averted.

The course of the Silver Market in Europe confirms the prognostications made from time to time in this column, that the fears of immense supplies and falling prices were greatly exaggerated. Under influence of Government's undecided policy, purchases of silver for the East have been small and timid, but yet the price has risen considerably. Cessation of purchases has checked the rise from time to time, but fresh purchasing has led to a fresh advance. It is supposed that Council bills have all along been available at 1-9d, a very fair rate as compared with silver in equal quantity, and if it had only been made known that no lower price would be accepted, that rate would likely have been obtainable before now. It is expected that allotments will be available at that price next W-dnesday, and if so, they will likely be taken; if not available, then it ought to be decidedly stated what is the minimum that will be accepted, so that trade may provide itself with silver if necessary. Time and circumstances have now given Government the materials for deciding what it should fairly demand for its drafts and it will work ruin to many if further secrecy be maintained. Under the new constitution of authority here, it may be hoped that a stronger course of action, similar to that of the home authority may be introduced. Scarcely more than a week after the Budget declared that a loan of £2,640,000 was all that could be ventured upon, an India Office notification of a loan of £4,000,000 was issued. According to Budget figures, that leaves only a million per month to be drawn on India during twelve months, even should no further borrowing be gone into during that period, a course still open to Government, and one that may prove to be clearly advisable in the sighting of the currency difficulty.

The new Bank Act has passed through the Council, and become law, without any of the binding objectionable clauses being expunged.

The cash in the Bank of Bengal has declined 16½ lakhs this week, just about the amount of decline in the private deposits. The Government balances have decreased 2½ lakhs against a decrease of about 3 lakhs in the accommodation items. The proportion of cash to liabilities has gone back to 48¾ per cent.

The Import Market is almost at a standstill owing to dear money, for the actual position of the market is good. If shipments from England only curtail in consequence, there will likely be a healthy business later on.

There is a little more life in exports, principally grain and seeds.

Money is much cheaper in England, and ought to be attracted here in some shape or way. The Bank of England minimum is 3 per cent., but the open market rate is only 2 per cent.

Exchange.

*Sterling* has been strongly influenced by events of the week, and Bank bills, on the spot, sight, have been sold at from 1-9 1-16th up to 1-9 3-16th, the average rate, however, not holding out this afternoon. Forward drafts have been taken at from 1-8¾ up to 1-8 15-16th and telegraphic transfer at 1-8⅞. Credits have been placed to private buyers at 1-9⅛ and 1-9 13-16th, but the quotation has been higher since, and Banks have to-day been able to secure the remains of the mail at 1-9⅜ to 1-9 7-16th. Document bills have gone at from 1-9¼ up to 1-9½, and the closing rates, although the market is a little unsettled at the close, may be quoted as under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | ... | 1-8 15-16 to ⅞ |
| Bank Bills, on demand | ... | 1-8⅞ to 13-16 |
| Ditto, 3 months' sight | ... | 1-9 to 1-16 |
| Ditto, 6 months' sight | ... | 1-9⅛ to 3-16 |
| Credits and Clean Private | | |
| Paper, 6 months' sight | ... | 1-9 5-16 to ⅜ |
| Document Bills ditto | ... | 1-9 7-16 to ½ |

*France.*—Closing rates for document bills are f.2.25, three months', and f. 2 27, six months' sight.

*Bombay* demand is 2 annas premium, and there has been a large business in sixty-day Bank bills at 98.

*China* rates are lower, and there is still the greater part of the opium sale to finance. Bank bills have been sold at 216, first-class private bills at 215½, and document bills at 214—all thirty days' sight. The closing rate of to-day is called widely 213 to 214.

Stocks and Shares.

There is nothing new to report, and Share business remains almost entirely suspended.

Government Securities, however, are being more looked after, their present low prices attracting investors. Four per cents, advanced from 10 annas discount to 6 annas, but have again been dealt in at 10 to 8 annas discount since the announcement of the sterling loan in London. Four-and-a-half per cents. continued neglected, and there has been but a very small business done at from 6 to 4 annas discount. Five-and-a-half per cents. are still wanted from time to time by investors, and sales have progressed at from 2½ down to 2, and then again to 2¼ per cent. premium. A little more dulness seemed to set in on the part of the Bank rate to-day, but prices cannot be called lower than undernoted:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | per cents. | 99¾ to ¾ |
| 4½ | ,, | 99⅝ to ¾ |
| 5½ | ,, | 102½ to ¾ |

*Bank Shares.*—There is very little doing, but Bengal's are not easy to get, and 1,400 has had to be paid for several small orders, National's are reported at 107½ and 109.

*Tea Shares* are as flat as ever. Central Cachar's have brought 129 Singlah's, 101, and Dehing's 48.

*Spinning Mill Shares.*—Nothing doing in jute concerns, but in cotton Goosery's have brought 210, and Bowresh's 81 to 82

*Coal Shares.*—Beerbhoosm's have sold at 95—one rupee dearer.

*Miscellaneous Shares.*—Dealings are marked in India Generals Steam at 475, Watson's Press at 45, and Bengal Iron at 1 premium

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner, Chingtoo, 304 tons, Captain J. Bikie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok. (February 10 h), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The S. S. Virginia Schilleri, 821 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 16th), calling at Malta and Port Said via Suez canal with a following cargo:—19 cases leather, 117 bales twist, 61 cases soap, 15 cases hardware, 65 boxes tinplates, 65 cases slates, 67 bales cotton, 13 packages earthware, 25 bags corks, 8 hogsheads wine, 14 cases thread, 3 cases glassware, 350 boxes candles, 115 cases paper, 40 packages paint, 2,914 bundles iron hoops, 88 cases window glass, 36 cases glass bottles, 50 packages yellow metal sheets, 24 cases umbrellas, 500 bundles sheet iron, 2 cases varnish, 7 grind stones, 530 iron plates, 2 cases fancy goods, 152 hangers, 17 brackets, 25 wheels, 94 packages bucket-, 30 kegs nails, 12 bundles shovels, 162 cases glass, 15 casks handles, 17 cases lamps, 436 tons coals, and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | V Schilleri (s) ..... | Anderson ..... | Liverpool, Mar 16. |
| | Chingtoo ..... | Bikie ..... | Bangkok, Feb 10. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tuscany, to Liverpool.

Steamer Treutham Ha l, to Liverpool.

### CALCUTTA.

| April. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Bushey (s) ..... | Mason ..... | Rangoon, April 9. |
| | Jules Rose ..... | Bellary ..... | Bourbon, Mar 2. |
| 14 | Meeca (s) ..... | Johnson ..... | Moulmein, April 6. |
| | Mahasada ..... | Madge ..... | Liverpool, Dec 11 |
| 15 | Khedive (s) ..... | Steward ..... | Southampton, Mar 9. |
| | Tasmania ..... | Sutherland ..... | Moulmein, Mar 28. |
| April. | DEPARTURES. | | |
| 13 | Georgia (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Pilot (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Penangite ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Orion (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Scotland (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Avagyee (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Catsaroon Castle ... | ..... | ..... |
| | Triumph ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Africa (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Ambas dor (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | British Princess ..... | ..... | ..... |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—April 19.

From Liverpool.

Juan s—12 cases thread, Scott Latimer and Co.

Arch Druid s—9 bales harness hock, Joseph Soares.

Zeal s—5,000 bricks, 88 Narrelwala; 10 cases varnish, 4 casks ha dware, and 1 case ignirers, M M Modv and Co; 4 kegs iron nails and 1 cask hardware Tyebally Chandbhoy.

Strathleven s—55 boxes tinned plates, H Lallmeya.

Macedonia s—6 cases drugs, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

From London.

Zeal s—6 casks white paint and 50 drums linseed oil, E Peerkhan.

Macedonia s—4 casks brass wire, Bhicoo Sarba and Co.

Arch Druid s—3 casks glassware and 6 casks earthenware Ardaseer Cursetjee and Co.

Malwa s—1 case glassware, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

City of Baroda s—50 cases hock and 19 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Khedive s—6 cases claret and 5 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Ashanti s—40 cases claret and 35 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

Malwa s—2 cases saffron, A G D dy and Co.

From Taganrog.

Jupiter s—1 barrel wine, J Sweetman.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—April 19.

For Liverpool.

Northbrook—300 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co.

Prince Frederick—450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Alder Grove—420 bales cotton, Peel Gassels and Co.

Philosopher—2,860 bags myrabollams, N Mooljee.

Cordis s—1 5 bales wool and 25 bales cotton, K Tooljeedass, 80 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, D Cullianjee and Co; 11 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co; 85 bales cotton, D Doosa.

Circassian—306 c tts cotton yarn, C Lillabhur.

Trenthan Hall s—300 ba es cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Ma wa—100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

Streathleven s—234 cwts cotton yarn, T Arbee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 350 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 300 cwts horns, M Noormomed.

Glentrium s—200 bales cotton, K Hurridass; 141 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 52 bales cotton, M Jaichund; 20 bales wool, N Negiee; 50 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, H Nanee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 400 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co.

Juan s—30 bales wool, N Magen.

Tuscany s—2,400 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,600 bags wheat and 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 195 cwts horns, P Damjee.

Centurian—350 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

For London.

Blenheim s—39 cases dry Ginger, N Ganejee; 35 bags pepper, 86 packages ambahuldee, 93 bags myrobolams, 22 bags dry ginger, and 7 bales coir yarn, S Pudamsee; 42 bundl s ambahuldee, T Arbee; 4 bales hides, N Allanbhia; 5 bales hides, M Mahamed; 138 cwts coir yarn, R Ameirchund.

Malwa s—130 bags coffee and 6 cases cardamoms, P and O Co; 7 bundles E teeth, C Ebrahim; 17 bales hides, V R E M M Chetty and Co; 66 cases oilbanum, J Lalljee; 22 bundles E teeth, S Durvesh; 12 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

For Havre.

Glenhaven—195 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jul s Siegfried and Co.

Valiant—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 421 bags coffee, James Mackentosh and Co.

For Amsterdam

Valmer s—7,733 packages linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Falmouth.

Springapatam—6 442 bags linseed Wallace and Co.

St Andrew, 2,650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 175 cwts bones, N Esse.

For Marseilles.

Zambesi s—87 bags coffee, P and O Co.

Batavia s—4,900 bags ginnelly seed, H Ellis and Co.

Mercia s—1,500 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

Odessa—4,800 bags ground nuts and 2,850 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s—88 bags coffee, P and O Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Jupiter—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Malta.

Malwa s—400 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Venice.

Jupiter—100 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee and Co.

Zambesia s—3 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Genoa.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 184 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rajpootana s—40 bundles broken glass and 10 bags chimad seed, J Lutib; 50 bales twist S and D B Futtakia.

For Yokohama.

Rajpootana s—50 bales twist, W Nicol and Co.

## HIGH COURT.—20th April.

Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.

For Investigation under Sec 3-5 of Act VIII of 1859.

L Fletcher—Nambiai vs Padma Moldeo.

Motion.

601-70—Hearn and C—Shamavadas vs Dwarkadass Kessonjee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

20-76—Lynch and Tobin—Th. T. B and S Bank Ld vs Rahimtoolla Kadar—Jamanbhoy and Chandbhoy.

37-76—Shapoorjee and Thuoorjee—Kurseejee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Hurbon Cowasjee and others—Janadhun and G and Macfarlane and Pollock.

46-76—Yahjee and Sayani—Hurnath Wagga vs Zeek-ria Ayub and another.

Long Causes.

585-73—Muljee and Romonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Vajee Nanjee and Purshotma Sowlemun—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

266-75—K Moroji—Manocklall Atmaram and Godavaribai—Present and Winter.

44-74—Fletcher and Smith—Henry Gamble, vs Abdool Rahiman—Crawford and Bevey.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.

For Arrangement on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel Tucker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosjee.

624-75—Shankerbhoya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Ezekiel Salaman Vunsalkar Muljee and B.

Long Causes.

447-75—Balkrishna and B—Monirai Maharaj vs Vumilchund Premchand—Crawford and Owen.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Jessee and Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland.

565-75—Rogerson, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee Gwa Navasbai widow and others—Present and Winter.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajun.—In Person.

517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.

48-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Sitabai widow vs Wittoba Pandoorang Ghanjeejee and Thakurdas.

415-75—Shamrow—Henry Gamble vs Pandarinath Hurrychund —Tyebjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Fisher.

For Arrangement.

12-76—Lynch and Tobin—Dhurumdass Thuruendass vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Prescott and Winter—Part heard.

261-75—Chalk and Turner—Lallee Judoorai and another vs. Pestonjee Framjee Cowasjee and others—Payne and Shepherd.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The I and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Ballkrishna and B.

415-75—Mulji Khetsi Thackersi Mulchund vs Lalla Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.

209-75—In person—Framjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapp—Jefferson and Payne.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 17.

Cotton, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, from Kirkee.

April 19.

Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—April 18.

Cotton, Lieut, Bombay R E, to join P W D, to Ahmedabad.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After closes. packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... | Apr. 24 ... | 5-30 P.M. ... | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ..... | ,, 21 ... | 11 A.M. ... | 6 P.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. | ,, 21 ... | 11 A.M. ... | 1-30 P.M. |
| China ..... | May 2 ... | 3 P.M. | No after |
| Australia ..... | April 29 ... | 11 A.M. ... | packet. |
| Mauritius and Reunion ..... | May 8 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c, ..... | ,, 8 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* at 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 7 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pr-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 7 and 7 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 8-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M. Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

| | 7 P.M. | | 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | April 24 | Monday ..... | May 8 |
| ,, ..... | May 1 | ,, ..... | ,, 15 |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. |
|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ..... | 9 4 | 9 0 |

## MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

*Regular Mail.* *Supplemental Mail.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | May 8 | Monday ..... | May 15 |
| Friday ..... | June 2 | Friday ..... | June 9 |

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

## MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

| | 11 A.M. | | 11 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ..... | April 21 | Monday ..... | April 24 |

## QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Tuesday ..... May 15

### TO CALCUTTA.

*Touching at the several Coast Stations.*

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Cawsar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until furth r notice be discontinued and Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

| | 11 A.M. | | 11 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday ..... | April 22 | Saturday ..... | April 29 |

## CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | 4 P.M. | | 4 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday ..... | May 2 | Tuesday ..... | May 30 |
| ,, ..... | May 16 | ,, ..... | June 13 |

## AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday ..... | April 29 | Saturday ..... | June 24 |
| ,, ..... | May 27 | ,, ..... | July 22 |

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

## ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY VIA ADEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | May 8 | Friday ..... | June 2 |
| ,, ..... | | ,, ..... | ,, 30 |

## PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

1 A.M.

Friday ..... April 21

## DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country. | 12 NOON. | 12-30 P.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell | 5 A.M. | 5-30 A.M. | (5-30 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch. | 6 P.M. | 7-30 P.M. | 5-30 P.M. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapooles, and Rutnagherry | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 8-30 A.M. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

Births.

CORNISH—April 12th, at Bancoorah, the wife of W. H. Cornish, D.S., of a daughter.

MANNERGH—April 14th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain C.S Manner gh, 40th Regiment, of a daughter.

THORNE—April 14th, at 10, Wellington Square, the wife of A. Chas. Thorne, Esq., of a son.

Marriage.

EDDOWES—DAWSON—April 15th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Surgeon-Major Wm. Eddowes, Bengal Medical Service, to Grace Agnes Annette, youngest daughter of the late Captain Dawson, R. N.

Deaths.

HYNDMAN—April 7th, at Rockville, Darjeeling, of congestion of the brain, Francis Hugh Hyndman, late of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 37 years and 7 months.

WERNICKE—April 10th, at Darjeeling, Samuel David, youngest surviving son of the late Rev J haun Andreas Wernicke, Missionary, Darjeeling, aged 28 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

The speeches delivered at Tuesday's public meeting were, for the most part, so uniform in tenour, and we have so often gone over the ground traversed by the speakers, that we need say nothing further about the general demerits of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. On one point, however, there appeared to be some difference of opinion among those who took part in the meeting; and though, happily, the point is only one of speculative or historical importance, it is sufficiently interesting to be worth attention. The Judges of the Bombay High Court contend that the new Bill is quite unnecessary because the jurisdiction [illegible] Civil Courts not only is not, but was not meant by Regulation XVII. of 1827 to be so wide in its scope as Sir B. Ellis and others had feared. In the Kabilpur judgment Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill said the intention had been wrongly attributed by the Legislature to the Courts of claiming the right to hear objections to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by Government, or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed; and in the following observations they explained the construction that ought, in their opinion, to be put on certain sections of the Regulation of 1827:—

"'Section IV. clause 1, enacted that '*When there is no right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government to assess*, the assessment shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector, subject to the control of Government.'

"'The special subjection of the *discretion* of the Collector to the control of Government, on the principle of the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, precludes the construction that the Collector's *discretion* is subject to the control of the Civil Courts.

"'Section IV, clause 2, of the same Regulation enacted that 'When there is a right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government, in consequence of a *specific limit* to assessment having been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit.'

"'This clause deals with 'rights,' not with 'discretion,' and contains no provision, either express or implied, that 'rights' are to be excluded from the consideration of the Civil Courts. That portion, therefore, of clause 2, of section IX, which gives a resort to the Civil Court, would operate upon a question of right arising out of a specific limit to the assessment.

"'Section IX, clause I, enacts that, "The Collector's decision upon any question arising out of the provisions of the preceding sections shall, in the first instance, be obeyed and acted upon as the rule.

"'The second clause of the same section is important. It enacts as follows:—'But if any person should deem himself aggrieved by any such decision, he may present to the Collector a petition, addressed to Government, praying for redress, or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court, under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time.'

"'*Third.*—The Collector shall forward to Government, without delay, any petition presented to him under the preceding clause; but the reference to Government shall have no effect upon any suit instituted in the Civil Court.

"'The observations already made upon clauses 1 and 2 of section IV, show that in order to give to those clauses respectively their full and just effect, the second clause of section IX, even in matters of assessment, be read distributively, or as it is called *reddendo singula singulis*. Thus Government must be regarded, when a petition is presented to it by a person deeming himself aggrieved by a decision of the Collector, as having authority to deal with it in the manner prescribed in those clauses, the decision of the Collector being in all respects subject to the control of Government.

"'But in the case of an action in the Civil Court, the latter can only interfere with regard to (i. e. adjudicate upon) the legal right or title of the plaintiff to exemption or partial exemption from payment of land revenue, by reason of the existence of a specific limit to the assessment in the case. This construction at once harmonises all three clauses, without violating the provisions *express or implied*, contained in any of them, and also attains the object set forth in the preamble.

"'Those two clauses of section IV. are most important, when taken in connexion, as they must be, and, as we believe, always have been, with the second clause of section IX, as fixing a boundary beyond which the Civil Courts may not travel in questions of assessment of land revenue.'

This construction is ingenious, but we agree with Mr. Hobhouse that it is inconsistent with "the express words of the over-riding section "IX., which contains nothing whatever that "is at variance with section IV., but only shows "exactly how far the Collector's decision is to "operate, and how it is controlled. In any "question, without exception, arising out of "the eight preceding sections, the Collector's "decision is to be the rule in the first instance "only. If any person deems himself aggrieved "by such decision, he may petition Government, "or bring his action, or do both." This is the plain and literal rendering of the straightforward language used in section IX., and we cannot help thinking that the framers of the Regulation would have taken care to repeat in this section the distinction drawn in section IV. between the cases in which the Collector might use his discretion and those in which he must observe a specific limit to assessment, if they had not wished to give the Civil Courts a general power of control in all disputed cases. The "distributive reading" is but a legal refinement of a later age. But, be this as it may, the Courts seem never to have claimed a more extensive jurisdiction than that defined by Sir Michael Westropp in the Kabilpur case; and, at the utmost, therefore, nothing more was called for than a declaratory Act to put on record once for all the limits of the jurisdiction possessed by the Civil Courts. But this Bill goes far beyond declaring what the law is; it puts away the principal part of the jurisdiction actually claimed by the Courts under the existing law, and makes the discretion of the Collector supreme in almost all cases. Mr. Hobhouse asks some one to give him a better dividing line of jurisdiction than that he has laid down. Well, why not take the line laid down by the Bombay High Court, which would exempt all claims to a proprietary interest of any kind in the soil from being summarily disposed of at the discretion of the Collector? This line contents the people, and it ought not to be shifted merely because it sometimes causes annoyance to the revenue officers. Indeed, no Legislature, except one composed of a few Indian officials who, wise in their own conceit, despise and love to trample on public opinion, and who are supported by semi-official papers on the other side of India which appear to have no sense of public right or public duty, would have gone on with a Bill which will promote the convenience of a few collectors of Revenue in Bombay at the cost of creating a widespread feeling of political discontent among the population of Western India.

It may not be considered advice out of season to invite the attention of the new Viceroy of India to the eagerness with which the crowded meeting in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute caught up and cheered every reference to the arbitrary tendency of recent measures of legislation. The Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is bitterly disliked on its own account; but it is also included in the general detestation with which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India regard the laws which have of late years been passed by an impatient Legislature to restrain their inconvenient love of liberty and teach them that the Government of this country is a despotism in substance and in form. Lord Salisbury, who is certainly not wanting in political insight, said not long ago that the only danger for English rule in India would be a division among the men of white race in this country. We should look upon it as an impossible occurrence for any number of Englishmen in India to become disloyal to the English Crown; but it is our duty to declare that never, within our recollection, have the non-official Europeans in India been so united as they are now in antagonism to the Indian policy of the Queen's Government. It is difficult not to suppose that Her Majesty's representatives in this country have been carrying out a settled plan in passing through their Legislative Council Bills which have withdrawn from both Europeans and natives in this country the ordinary privileges of British subjects, and have involved them in a common degradation as the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the officials charged with the administration of the Empire. It is not enough that every avenue should be closed to the ambition of men who are born in India or have made it their adopted country; but recently the great desire of the Legislature apparently has been to undo the work of the early English conquerors,—who tried to give the people the same securities for life and property that Englishmen enjoy at home,—and to transform a free civil government into a mere Oriental tyranny. Some Indian officials seem, in fact, to have a positive hatred of British institutions. Trial by jury is to these superior persons a mere relic of a barbarous age, in favour of which the stupid British people cherish an absurd prejudice; so, to show their enlightenment, they have virtually done away with it altogether in this country. Liberty of the press is the next British institution marked for destruction; and soon the traveller visiting these shores will have the satisfaction of seeing among other curious Indian antiquities the ruins of the English Constitution. Lord Lytton may think we are using the language of exaggeration; but we can assure him it is impossible to exaggerate the alarm and disgust called forth on this side of India by the despotic bias manifest in all the acts of the Government. Individuals may be conciliated in one way or another, but it is the literal fact that the Government has ceased to command—we will not say the respect, for respect will always be paid to the masters of a hundred legions, but—the confidence and good will of any one class of Her Majesty's subjects, European or native. The ordinary Indian official, clad in his impenetrable armour of ignorance and self-complacency, will read this statement with a light heart; but the new Viceroy, with his fresh European experience, will be able to realize its full meaning. Our own conviction is that there is urgent need for the adoption of a wise and liberal policy to regain for the Government of India something of its old popularity. The time has evidently come when our rulers must make up their minds either to give the people a larger share in the management of their own affairs or to set their faces resolutely against popular concessions and go in for Cæsarism. But Cæsarism would not last six months in British India; and the alternative is to introduce a popular element into the administration of the State. This might be done in one of three ways: either by allowing the great Indian cities to send representatives to Parliament, or, which we think would be the better plan, to make them self-governing, free cities; or to enlarge the limits of the Legislative Council of India, and add to it representatives of great constituencies from different parts of India.

## MUSKETRY—BENGAL *vs.* BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—In your paper of Saturday last I find out from a letter headed as above that "Celer-et-Audax" much fancies the shooting powers of 20 men of the Beloochees. For he writes:—

"So confident am I of the *fair* and *good* shooting of the Bombay corps, that I would back 20 men of the Beloochees, *indiscriminately selected (!?)* against *any* 20 of *any* corps in India! to shoot a match on a range, strange to both, and to win easily."

Now, I have my company here, or, to be quite correct, a detachment of 55th Regiment, head-quarters at Aden. I wish to back 20 of my men, including 2 officers (one studying in Bombay, and the undersigned) against any 20 of the Beloochees, *indiscriminately selected*, for love, or for as many *sovereigns* as "Celer-et-Audax" likes.

A match can be arranged by fixing time and place, &c., with

DETACHMENT CAPTAIN,
Deolalee, 18th April.

## GRANT BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I should be glad to learn with regard to "Fair Play's" statement that the agency does not possess any power to prevent the stacking of cotton on the road which is owned by the new Colaba Company, whether the tenants of the buildings possess no right of way from the road running opposite? Even if they do not, can the cotton dealers pile their bales against their very doors without the Land Mortgage Bank being able to interfere and demand entrance to their premises? I cannot see how the buildings can be held without a right of way to them, and I am of opinion that the first and paramount duty of the Land Mortgage Bank, over every other consideration, financial or otherwise, certainly is to secure to their tenants ingress and egress to their quarters without their being exposed to the annoyances and inconveniences now complained of.

I must join with "Fair Play" in disclaiming all party motives; for I have merely endeavoured briefly to show how the matter, without any prejudice to the management, really stands and to remain as before a

FACT.

II.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words about the discussion that has been going on of late in regard to the Grant Buildings? I have been residing in the buildings for the last three or four years, and have never yet had reason to complain. It is true, it is somewhat inconvenient at times to have the cotton placed within a few feet of the entrance, but then I scarcely think it necessary for people to cry out in the papers about it.

If people

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## MAJOR SANDEMAN'S FORCE ATTACKED BY CHOLERA.

LAHORE, 19TH APRIL.

Telegraphic advices received from Jacobabad state that Major Sandeman's party was attacked by cholera on the 10th instant, and that there were about thirty deaths. Major Sandeman pushed on to the Bolan Pass by forced marches. Since then an improvement has taken place, and there were only two admissions to hospital on the 14th inst.

## THE BHAMO ESCORT.

THAYETMYO, 16TH APRIL.

The Bhamo Escort leaves on the 20th instant. It is required at its destination to witness the execution of Mr. Margary's murderers: seventeen persons have been condemned to death. Their execution is fixed for the 6th proximo.

## BOAT ACCIDENT.

A boat accident occurred on the river last night. Sergeant Willerton, of the 67th Regiment, is reported to have been drowned.

## NEW MEMBER OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 19TH APRIL.

Mr. W. Spink has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

## THE SIMLA EXODUS.

General Roberts, Colonel Greathead and Mr. Montesih left for Simla on Tuesday night.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff and Sir Andrew Clarke leave for Simla to-morrow night.

The Viceroy's special train leaves Howrah at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Sir R. Temple leaves for Darjeeling on Monday evening.

## THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

The Maharaja of Benares and followers left for Benares this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

BERLIN, 18TH APRIL.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany yesterday paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Coburg.

An article appears in the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, declaring that the agreement between the three Great Powers remains unbroken.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

5 per cent. French Rente... 105

Payment into Bank of England £213,000.

Arrivals.—Indus, Swaledale, Cashmere, Friars, Clive and Calcutta.

Departures.—Branksome Hall and Zorbino.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19TH APRIL, 7-55 A.M.

French mail steamer Hoogly, from China, arrived.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Gell, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, returned to Madras in the steamer El Dorado last Friday.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar in the week ending 8th April amounts to 13,394 bales or a total for the season of 182 670 bales, being 54,865 bales less than in the same period of 1874-75.

THE following is the result, as given by the *Englishman*, of the census operations at Calcutta on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th April:—"The town was divided into the eighteen police sections, and, in addition to these, the population of the Shipping and Fort was also taken, which gives a total population of nearly 428,000, and, if the figures are correct, for they have not yet been checked, they go to show that those of the last census (447,000) were not so very wrong after all; although, if the results of the last census operations are correct, it is difficult to account for this marked decrease in the population in the course of a few years." The population of Bombay was in the last census, taken in 1872, said to be 656,000.

WRITING about the Viceroy's Levee, which was to have taken place last night, the *Indian Daily News* of Monday last says:—"It is rather an unusual thing to have a Levee at night; but it is evident that we are entering upon a *regime* that is not bound too closely by precedent. On Wednesday His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee at Government House; and no one can reasonably find fault with an attempt to mitigate, both for the Viceroy and the public, the severity of the infliction which a Levee implies at this season of the year. We are sure that the public will be willing to comply with all the requirements of the occasion, and to pay every mark of respect to the new Viceroy—and whether the arrangement of the night Levee be for the convenience of His Excellency, or for that of the public themselves, we believe, it will be cordially accepted. It has, indeed, been suggested that the Levee might be held most comfortably in the open air but, however conducive to personal comfort we presume it would scarcely do to depart so far from custom, and to divorce a State ceremony from the Throne Room. A little mutual accommodation and good feeling ought to make the crooked straight, and the rough places plain, even at a Levee in April."

THE ex-Sultan Ismail, now awaiting enquiry by commission at Singapore into his conduct, has handed over some of his property to the care of the British Government. The following detailed description of the *Regalia* of Perak, which were delivered over by ex-Sultan Ismail to the British Government on the 22nd March is official. The value of these "Crown Jewels," we are told by the *Penang Gazette*, is estimated at one lac of dollars. They were conveyed to Singapore in H. M. S. Ringdove under the charge of Captain Singleton, R.N.:—

LIST OF REGALIA OF PERAK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gold betel tray. | 24 | Pieces, large and small of gold and stone jewels. |
| 1 | Gold snake armlets | 1 | Piece of wood |
| 1 | Silver box containing 6 gold cups and 1 set woodencovery heads. | 1 | Crystal and gold cup |
| 1 | Crystal oil bottle with gold top | 1 | Small gold cup |
| 1 | Gold kriss blade | 1 | Silver seal |
| 2 | Gold snake bracelets | 1 | Gold amulet |
| 1 | Crystal bell | 2 | Gold jewelled ring-(large) |
| 1 | Silver trumpet (in 2 pieces) | 3 | Gold and ruby crescents |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Gold candle ends |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Gold chain |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Gold seal |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Gold jewelled crescent necklet, and 1 large jewelled pendent |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Gold belt |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Pair tall drinking cups (gold) 1 pair low drinking cups (gold) |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Silver tray |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Kriss blade with gold sheath |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Kriss blade with silver sheath |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Large kriss with gold sheath |
| 1 | Large silver rice dish and silver plate | 1 | Large state sword jewelled with gold chain. |
| 2 | Curtain hooks | | |
| 3 | Finchbrook sword handles | | |
| 4 | Old silver seals (various sizes) | | |
| 1 | Silver spectacle case | | |
| 3 | Kris sheaths | | |
| 1 | Sword pad | | |
| 1 | Gold bowl and cover | | |
| 1 | Finchbrook dish | | |
| 1 | Gold cup | | |

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 13th April 1876, that with the exception of very slight and partial showers in Kurnool and Tanjore, no rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency. The drought has affected the supply of pasture in Kurnool, Tanjore, Malabar and Madura. In the last-named district, drinking water is said to be failing. Cholera is prevalent in most districts and in Kurnool a considerable number of fatal cases have occurred. Cholera is also slightly on the increase in Mysore and Coorg. The Bombay reports show a little rain in Dharwar, but none elsewhere. There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in Belgaum, and the diseased still prevalent throughout Kattywar and the Southern Mahratta Country. Harvest operations have nearly come to an end. Showers have fallen in most of the districts of Eastern Bengal and in parts of the Burdwan Division and of Orissa. Isolated falls are reported from Rungpore and Bhagulpore. The want of rain for ploughings and sowings is being much felt in all the northern and central districts. The outturn of the spring crop has been fair. Sporadic cholera is generally reported. There has been a moderate fall of rain in Assam and more is expected. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh or Central India, and very little from Rajputana, the Punjab and Central Provinces. Throughout these provinces the outturn of the harvest has been satisfactory, and, with the exception of Rewah and parts of the Central Provinces, where a little cholera has appeared, the state of the public health is good.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Penang Gazette* from Qualla Kangsa, March 25th, says that "everything seems to indicate that this place, if not to be held permanently is, at any rate, to be occupied for a considerable time. Contracts are being made for supplying oxen, for the conveyance of stores and so on. The supply of oxen had become a necessity. Not only was buffalo-beef very unpleasant to eat, but it was becoming scarce. The flesh of the most jaded ox would be infinitely more succulent than the best mud-wallowing buffalo-beef. There is a curious sweet flavour about the buffalo, which cannot be disguised by any amount of sauce, whether it be of hunger or of Worcester. The Malays moreover kindly sold to the Commissariat all their red buffaloes, which they themselves will not eat, since they believe that the brute has leprosy. Black buffaloes they eat themselves, the young ones they reserve for their friends, so far does their friendship go. The telegraph wire is to be made permanent and accordingly the Indian Staff has been retained at a cost close on $900 per month. The Indian clerks are only to be kept until they have initiated two Chinamen each into the mysteries of the art, but even supposing they get the Chinamen soon, which is problematical, seeing that to wire, a man must possess a good knowledge of the English language, it will be nearly six months before they have become even tolerable expert. During all this time the Straits Government will have to pay $900 monthly and, unless report speaks mendaciously, they are hardly in a position to throw away money in that fashion. Rumour says that the Indian clerks were asked to state what they would want to stay here. They, showing the general dislike to the country and never imagining that they would be taken at their word, demanded double their Indian pay. No less to their chagrin than their astonishment, they were told they might consider themselves retained. You may take the story."

THE *Lucknow Times* gives the following report of a very severe hail-storm in that city:—"On Wednesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Lucknow was visited with a hail storm of a somewhat remarkable character. The day had been boisterous with a strong wind from the east and as the night closed in there was a lurid murky appearance in the atmosphere that betokened either hail (so said the weather-wise) or a tornado. We were spared the latter, but had the former with a vengeance. For about a quarter of an hour the downpour of hailstones varying in size from a pigeon's egg to a pound, and even more, in weight, was well sustained, and for all the world made us for a moment imagine, with a very little stretch of fancy, that we were being battered by some relentless foe in 1857. The rain of ice-shot was sufficient to do a great deal of damage to life, limb, and property; but although injury has been caused to roofs and tilings on all sides, personal damages have been but few, owing to most people being under cover at the time, whilst the aspect of parties out of doors during the evening was not sufficiently attractive to induce much moving about except where necessary. We have not received our accounts from the districts as yet, but we hear that a woman was killed during the storm. Just before the hail, the wind, which had been blowing steadily from the east, veered round to the west, attended by a fall in the barometer; and from the direction followed by the storm cloud, it is probable the largest hail-stones fell in the open country between this and Rai Bareilly, although we had a very fair share indeed. At the Fort, the size of the hail averaged about an ounce or so; in the station numerous lumps of 8 or 10 ounces were picked up; and an officer in the Royal Artillery had a sample weighing a full pound; whilst at the several officers' messes some extraordinarily fine specimens were handed round the tables. There was a curious variety in the nature and formation of much of the hail, as in a quantity we collected, weighing in the mass close upon 25 lbs., some of the larger lumps were opaque, leading to the idea that the must have been rapidly frozen in the upper regions; whilst others again were translucent and of considerable size. The atmosphere has been very effectually *iced* by the storm, and as the crops are generally safely garnered, we hope to learn that the damage out in the country has been but trifling.

Not long ago a telegram was published stating that the Chinese wanted to raise a loan of 10 million taels, which they wanted to pay over to the Russians who had undertaken to retire from Khokand as soon as that sum was paid them. The Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*, referring to this rumour—the truth of which the Russians deny, asserting that the demand was never even made—states that the Chinese are nevertheless anxious to raise this sum of 10 million taels, which they wish to employ against Yakoob Beg, the ruler of Kashgar. The *Celestial Empire* points to the dangers which threaten the whole of the Chinese frontier of Mongolia, owing to the perpetual encroachments of Russia, and adds that "as far as Khokand and Kashgaria are concerned, the Chinese are fighting for the possession of a particularly unmanageable and unprofitable white elephant. Khokand of all places we should think is the one about which they have the least reason to care a jot. It is just possible that they may be anxious to recover the province of Ili, of which Khuldja is the capital, and even that they might be willing to pay the Russians to retire from it. Khokand they have never had in their possession, but Ili has always formed part of the Empire, and China hates losing anything that she has once possessed. It is on this account, and this account alone, that she is so desirous of reconquering Kashgar, from which the exchequer derives no revenue worth mentioning. What earthly benefit can the rehabilitation of Chinese power in these distant provinces ever be to China Surely there are matters nearer home which claim the attention of the Government far more urgently. There are disturbances always rife in various parts of China Proper; Imperialist troops, disgusted at their long arrears of payment, are continually joining the rebel ranks, and the cry is still for money which is not forthcoming. As far as we can learn, the whole north-western part of China is in a most unsettled state: the Miao-tsze in Western Sze-chuen are said to be in arms against the authorities, disaffection is spreading in Kwei-chow, Hu-nan and Kwang-se, and the Government require funds to meet the growing emergencies. But instead of this, they are raising loans for carrying on an utterly hopeless campaign for the recovery of what never will and never can be of any use to them, and spending the money for which there is such want elsewhere, in a war of sentiment. . . . . It seems to us that a slow but steady process of fermentation is going on, and that ere long the new wine will prove too vigorous for the old bottles. The present order of things cannot last for ever. Some thinkers see a source of much danger to the dynasty in Li Hung chang, whose loyalty to the Tsings is characterised by such polite forbearance. Meanwhile he appears to be making everything tant by getting all his own friends, and natives of Hu-nan, appointed to the Governorships of the Western Provinces."

THE *Pioneer*:—The geographical results of Major Sandeman's late mission to the Murree Hills and Khelat, deserve careful consideration. Several parallel roads traverse the country immediately beyond the Dera Ghazi Khan Frontier. Several of these routes have been found to lead through an accessible, well watered, and wooded country to the Bolan Pass and Shalkot (Quetta), and to Tull Chotiali and Pesheen. Further, the distance from the Punjab border line to Bibinani and Kirta in the Bolan Pass, is not greater than from Sukkur *vid* Dadar to these two places. They are nearly half way through the pass, and with very little trouble the road leading to them from the Punjab could be made fit for traffic of all kinds. The fact given above was not known to Colonel MacGregor when he published his work on Central Asia. We understand that the route Major Sandeman took when proceeding on his mission to Khelat, was as follows:—He left the Punjab *via* the Chachar Pass direct to Kahan, the Murree headquarters. This road had never been explored by any officer previously, for the simple reason that no British officer ever had the opportunity, Colonel MacGregor was therefore not quite right in what he wrote to the *Times*. It is perfectly true that the Sind Frontier officers, Sir Henry Green, Sir William Merewether, and others, have explored the country to the east and west of Jacobabad, as far as Khan, the Murree headquarters; and that the Bolan Pass was perfectly explored and surveyed during the occupation of Kandahar in 1839—42. But this fact in no way lessens the value of the explorations recently made, which have proved that the Harand and Sakhi Sarwar Passes, dividing the Suliman Range in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, open out direct and easy routes to the countries lying west of that district and to Dadar at the foot of, and Kirta half way through, the Bolan Pass. This discovery is valuable, because two large armies could leave the Bolan Pass at Dadar and Kirta, and march direct on the Punjab. A third army, taking the route from Pesheen to Tull Chotiali, could enter the Khetran valley by the Hun Pass, and debouch on the plains of the Punjab at Sakhi Sarwar and Harrand. A fourth army might take the straight road through Katchi from the Bolan Pass to Shikarpur and Sukkur. Hitherto it has been a popular belief that an army adequate to the invasion of India must pour its masses through the Khyber or Bolan Pass, or both, and that the passes leading into Punjab at Dera Ghazi Khan were very difficult. The explorations made by Major Sandeman have proved that the routes to Shalkot (Quetta) and to Tull Chotiali from the Punjab, are perfectly open. In fact, the route to Tull Chotiali from Dera Ghazi Khan, and thence to Pesheen and Kandahar, is as accessible and as easy as any other route, not excepting the one from Sukkur to Quetta. On a former occasion an exploring party marched from Dera Ghazi Khan to Tull Chotiali. When the party were in the hills, minute inquiries showed that the route from Tull Chotiali to Kandahar, is through a very open and well cultivated country; while from Harand to Tull the country is not only open, but part of the route lies through the prolific Khetran Valley. Along the whole of this route there is plenty of grass, water and wood for a large army or armies.

# BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Edward Powers, a European vagrant, was yesterday sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for failing to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of leave granted him by the Governor of the Workhouse on the 7th March last.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Jann Mahomed Gool Mahomed and eight other Mahomedans were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at the Bhendy Bazar Road on the day previous, with dice and money. The prisoners, one and all, pleaded guilty to the charge. Prisoners Jann Mahomed Gool Mahomed and Curreem Mahomed were each fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart-drivers, named Suddu Futtojee and Luximon Bajoo, the former was fined Rs. 3 and the latter Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks.—A cart-driver, named Anna Baloo, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullock, and was fined Rs. 5.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Raymond David, of the ship British Army, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. The same prisoner was further charged with wilfully damaging a cask of butter, the property of the said ship. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced for the first offence to five weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and for the second charge he was to forfeit Rs. 32 out of his wages, the value of the butter he had damaged.

AN ACTION FOR A CALL.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called on for hearing in which the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank were the plaintiffs; and Mr. Edaljee Cowasjee Nowrojee was defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 350, being the amount of a call due by defendant to plaintiff's, and Rs. 94-2, being the interest on the above sum, making in all Rs. 443-2. Mr. Lynch (Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Manekshaw pleader, for the defence. Mr. Manekshaw contended that the Bank was only entitled for interest from the service of the Chancery order on his client, which was on the 17th February 1876, and not prior to that date. The Court, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and Court's costs.

SIR DINKAR RAO.—Sir Dinkar Rao passed through Poona by the mail train on Monday evening.—*Deccan Herald*, April 19.

JEJOORIE FAIR.—The number of people who attended the *juttra* at Jejooree is estimated at 30,000. The third class railway carriages were crowded with people, and friends who arrived yesterday in Poona say that the roads from Sattara were crowded with companies of pilgrims carrying flags and, in some cases, instruments of music. We trust that no sickness may be brought to the city by these multitudes of people.—*Id.*

CHEATING.—A European visitor, who was putting up at the Napier Hotel for a few days, gave a false cheque to Bulakidass Kustoorchund, shroff of the Poona Cantonment, for the sum of Rs. 200. After receiving the amount of the cheque he paid his bill at the hotel amounting to Rs. 60 and odds. He then made hims if scarce. But the shroff was rather sharp and set the wires to work so that he was arrested at Deoksal. He again escaped, but was finally arrested at Pumalwari and brought into Poona on Monday last. He is now safe in the Farashkhana awaiting trial before the Cantonment Magistrate, whose Court opens this morning after the holidays.—*Id.*

A SCHOOLMASTER TOO CLEVER BY HALF.—Some of our native schoolmasters are wonderfully smart and intelligent! We have a Marathi schoolmaster, named Khunderao, who teaches the young idea how to shoot (or shout), in Gunesh Peit. A few days ago, a native woman brought her young brother, nine years old, to this schoolmaster. She told him that he was very mischievous, and that she hoped he would look him up. This the schoolmaster did most effectually in a box; but, unfortunately, at the time of dispersion, he forgot to undo the fastenings of the box. The boy hearing all quiet began screaming as loud as he could in such a small space. A Mahomedan woman came to his aid, broke open the box and let him out in time. He was nearly senseless from want of air and fear. Had not the woman come to his aid in time he must soon have died.—*Id.*

CRICKET.—Subjoined is the full score of a match played last Saturday between the Bombay Union and Queen's Cricket Clubs, victory resting with the former, but which from press of other matter was unavoidably excluded from our yesterday's issue. The fielding of both sides was rather loose during the first part of the game, but the second wicket took a decided improvement all round. The wicket keeping of Muirhead was admirable and the bowling of Messrs. J. Ryan and Coleman deserves notice.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Ryan | 29 | 9 | 72 | 13 |
| Coleman | 25 | 8 | 67 | 9 |

QUEEN'S.

| 1ST INNINGS. | | 2ND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crotch, b J. Ryan | 10 | c and b Clarke | 0 |
| Parker, run out | 26 | c Devlin, b J Ryan | 2 |
| Hannah b J. Ryan | 12 | b Ryan | 5 |
| Hunter, st. Muirhead, b J. Ryan | 7 | c and b Clarke | 4 |
| Coleman, b J. Ryan | 16 | b J Ryan | 9 |
| Myers, c Clarke, b Ryan | 26 | l b w Ryan | 1 |
| Yalden, st Muirhead, b Harrington | 6 | b Clarke | 8 |
| New, not out | 7 | b Ryan | 2 |
| Jeffries, c Harrington, b J Ryan | 0 | Hit wicket, b Clarke | 9 |
| Doree, c W P Ryan, b Ryan | 1 | not out | 7 |
| Reilly, c Harrington, b Ryan | 0 | b Clarke | 0 |
| Byes 14, Wides 3 | 17 | Byes 3, Leg Byes 1, Wides 2 | 5 |
| Total | 116 | Total | 52 |

BOMBAY UNION.

| 1ST INNINGS. | | 2ND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Harrington, b Coleman | 7 | b Rielly | 12 |
| W. C. Canner, run out | 3 | c Myers, b Coleman | 3 |
| W. P. Ryan, b Hunter | 16 | Run out | 1 |
| D. Devlin, l b w Coleman | 10 | c Hannah, b Coleman | 0 |
| A Muirhead, c Doupe, b Coleman | 0 | not out | 11 |
| G. Robottom, c Coleman b Hunter | 13 | | |
| J. Farries, b Coleman | 0 | | |
| W. L. McKenzie, b Coleman | 19 | Hit wicket, b Rielly | 13 |
| J Ryan, c and b Coleman | 4 | | |
| G. Spencer, b Coleman | 1 | | |
| J. A. Clarke, not out | 8 | not out | 27 |
| Byes 3, Wides 3 | 6 | Byes 14, Leg Byes 2, Wide 1 | 17 |
| Total | 87 | Total | 84 |

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Frederick Williams, a European guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a parcel, containing valuable property, entrusted to him as a guard for transmission from Poona to Bombay; and Jaitmul bin Zavhsir was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Gill for the first prisoner, and Mr. Inverarity for the second.

Mr. Gill requested that the majority of the jury might be European, as the prisoner was a European. Mr. Inverarity asked that the majority might be natives. The difficulty of having a European and a native majority in the same jury was got over by deciding to try the prisoners separately. Williams was then placed on his trial, the trial of the native prisoner being postponed. A jury with a European majority was empannelled.

Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly stated the facts of the case against the prisoner Williams. On the 1st December 1875, a Mr. Motee Chushnajee delivered at the railway station at Poona a tin box containing currency notes, hoondies, and money in silver, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 6,000, for which he got a receipt from a station clerk. The box contained two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, three of Rs. 500 each, four of Rs. 100 each, eight half pieces of Rs. 100 each, sixty-nine notes of Rs. 10 each, five hoondies for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 50 in silver. The prosecutor had taken down in his books the numbers of the notes. The tin box not having been delivered at Bombay, a telegram was sent to Poona, and the reply received was to the effect that the parcel had been duly despatched. Nothing was discovered of the missing notes until the middle of January 1876, when another Marwaree went to the shop of the prosecutor with a currency note for Rs. 1,000 to change. The prosecutor had a suspicion and on referring to his book found that it was one of those that had been lost. A report was made to the police, and the note was ultimately traced to a Mhar woman, named Bhagoo, a prostitute, who on being arrested stated that she had received it from the prisoner in Bombay; and that she returned with it to Poona, where she disposed of it.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Motee Crushnajee said—I am a Marwaree merchant and reside at Poona. I remember taking a parcel on the 1st December 1875 to the Poona station for transmission to Bombay to the address of Crushnajee Motee, Hunoomaan Lane. The parcel consisted of currency notes, four hoondies, and Rs. 50 in silver. I have got an extract from my books, giving the numbers of the missing currency notes. I have not brought down my books. (His Lordship directed the Clerk of the Crown to send a tel-gram to Mr. Inspector Trent at Poona, telling him to send down the books by that evening's train or by the train next morning.) There were two notes for Rs. 1,000 each, other notes for Rs. 100 each, and several smaller notes; five hoondies for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 50 in silver. This property was enclosed in a tin case, covered over with cloth, with the address written in English, Marathee and Gujeratee. I gave the parcel to a clerk named Shunker Gunnesh at the station and paid 4 annas and 3 pies for the hire. This is the receipt I got from the clerk. It was addressed to Crushnajee Motee, Hunoomaan Lane, Bombay. I went and asked the clerk why the parcel had not reached Bombay. He made no reply. I heard nothing of my missing property until the 22nd January 1876. On that date a currency note for Rs. 1,000 was presented to me. I was on the look-out for my notes and a suspicion having arisen in my mind, I referred to the numbers in my books, one of which corresponded with the number of the note. A report was made to the police; and Bulla and Heera, who presented it, were told that it was an illegal currency note. Bulla and Heera afterwards got it from a Mhar woman, who lived in the Poona cantonment. I went to the Police Court and gave evidence. I there saw more of my property. I saw seven out of the eight half notes for Rs. 100 each contained in the parcel. I gave the other halves of the eight notes to the Magistrate at Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—The box of parcel was round, about a span deep. I do not know the rules of the railway. I did not declare the contents of the box to the clerk: he did not ask me, and I did not tell him. I did not bring an action against the railway company, because I was making enquiries.

Mr. Kirkpatrick—The question is irrelevant.

The Judge—It is misleading and utterly irrelevant. By the 11th section the railway company are protected, because the contents were not declared.

Cross-examination continued—I know the clerk Shunker. I did not usually put my notes without declaring the nature of their contents to any body. I did not declare the contents to Shunker. Only myself and my partners knew what the contents of the box were. Bulla and Heera offered to p int out the person from whom they got the note for Rs. 1,000. They said they had purchased it from a Mhar woman.

To a juror—I sent to Bombay an advice of the contents of the parcel. I dare say the partner of the Bombay shop has got the letter which I sent on the 2nd December.

Jaitmul Ranjee said—I am a clerk at the Bora Bazar cutlery shop, and was so on the 1st December 1875. I was present at the station when the train from Poona arrived at half-past 9 p. m. that day. The train was in charge of th guard, Mr. Williams, the prisoner. When a box was delivered to me by the prisoner, or by the "way bills" from the guard. The description and number of the goods and address of the sending party are put down in the "way bill." As the Poona train arrived on the 1st December 1875, I was on the platform when the prisoner came and gave me a way bill. The head guard, not the prisoner, was in the van where the parcel was. There were two guards. Prisoner also handed to me a summary. I took the parcels out of the van. When the guard's parcel could not be found the prisoner asked me to telegraph to the Poona station. The reply was that the parcel had been despatched from the Poona station. I heard nothing further of the parcel that night. I signed the summary against the entry of the parcels which were received, leaving a blank against the entry of the lost parcel. This entry in the summary "not received" was not made in my presence. It was my duty as well as that of the prisoner to make that entry when the parcel could not be found.

Shunker Gunnesh said—I am a parcel clerk at the G. I. P. Railway station at Poona. On the 1st December 1875, the prosecutor brought to me a parcel for which I gave a receipt. I was present at the time of making the summary and in the guards' signature book. The latter entry was signed in my presence by the prisoner, who received charge of the parcel. The train was in charge of the head guard, whose name I do not remember. The entry has not been signed by me.

The foreman of the jury remarked that the signatures of the prisoner in the summary and in the guards' receipt book were different.

Witness continued—The signature in the guards' receipt book was written by the prisoner in my presence. I do not recognise the signature in the summary. I believe it is the prisoner's. I delivered the parcel in charge of the prisoner, with ten other parcels, about three or four minutes before by removing the only safeguards. These parcels were checked with the summary and the entry in the guards' signature book; and prisoner then signed the entries. The summary was then in the prisoner's hands, and he checked it with the guards' signature book. The other persons were present on the occasion. The office porter and the prisoner took the small parcels to the prisoner's brake. The prisoner superintended the placing of the parcels in his brake; and took away the summary to the time of leaving the office. The rule is that the second guard should take charge of the luggage and parcels. I have nothing to do with the head guard.

Bhagoo, woman, said—I knew the prisoner for four months before the notes were given me. I used to go to pass the nights with him in Bombay. In the Christians month, Heera, the prisoner's servant, took me at 10 p. m. to a room at the Boree Bunder station, where prisoner was alone. I remained the whole night there. The prisoner gave me a letter and some liquor. He took a note out of a box from another box in the room, and out of it he took out a number of notes and gave it to me. He gave me the notes and sat by me on a cot. I placed the notes on the bedding under a pillow. I did not see how many notes there were. They were of the value of Rs. 100. At 5 a. m. the next morning, when I asked the prisoner for money, he took up the notes and forced them upon me, saying "Take these as cheriment." I went away and saw Heera, to whom I showed the papers the prisoner had given me, saying "the sahib has given me notes." He said "very well, then, go away." I returned to my house at Carnac Bunder and remained in Bombay seven days. I was married but left my husband many years ago. I went to Carnac Bunder seven days and then left for Poona. I cashed two of the notes in Bombay, one for ten rupees and one for twenty. I took the rest of the notes with me to Poona. I did not show the notes to anybody in Bombay. I gave some of the notes to Jaitmul to get them cashed for me. Jaitmul got and cashed some cloth of Heera and gave him two notes for Rs. 100 each. I spent a good deal of the money in Poona; considering the money to be mine. I placed the notes in a bottle at Poona; and made over to the police the bottle with all the notes at Poona. I was seen shown to Bombay in charge of a police officer to point out the sahib. The officer took me round in the streets of Bombay. At 5 P.M. one day, when there was a large crowd on the Esplanade, I saw the prisoner and pointed him out to the police officer.

In cross-examination witness stated among other things —I was arrested by the Poona city police and was kept in custody fourteen days. I had engaged Mr. Allan, vakil, to defend me, but I never told him the above story about the way in which the notes came into my possession. Mr. Allan pressed me much to tell him how I got the notes, but I did not tell him what I have stated here. From the hands of the city police I was made over into the charge of the railway police. I was not tutored by the railway police to accuse somebody of the theft under threat of being punished. I was not allowed to communicate with any body while I was in custody. I was locked up in a cell, a little exercise only being allowed me in the presence of a police officer.

The witness was to be cross-examined at further length, and the Court therefore adjourned until this morning. The jury were allowed to separate with the usual warning.

## THE PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST THE LAND REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

AT the public meeting held on Tuesday night in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute, the protest against the Land Revenue Jurisdiction Bill recently passed by the Viceregal Council, there were present on the platform the Hon. Donald Graham, (Chairman).

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.
Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Esq
Kaswajee Naik, Esq
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq
Hormusjee Nowrjee Saklatwalla, Esq
Tapidas Varjdass, Esq
Hom jee Cursetjee Dady, Esq
Vurjeevandass Mahdowdass, Esq
Raghunath N. Khote, Esq.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.
Khan Bahadur Bechardass Ambaidass, C.S.I.
Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik
Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Roevy
Vaverlal Umiashankar, Esq
Manekjah Trimbuck Telang, Esq
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq
Manijee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Framjee Furdoonjee, Esq
J. M. Maclean, Esq
Gyanjee Geary, Esq
W. H. Payne, Esq
R. E. Bhadarkar, Esq
Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram
Dr. Atmaram Pandurung
Lakhmidas Khimjee, Esq
Vandrawandass Purshotumdas, Esq
Curtejee Nusserwanjee, Esq
Ardaser Framjee Moos, Esq
Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, Esq
S Shapoorjee, Esq
Kaikhoosro N. Kabrajі, Esq
Jamabhai Lalljee, Esq
Gandadass Ranchoredass, Esq
Khanderao G Bedarkar, Esq
Gungadas Kishordass, Esq
Bomanjee Pestonjee Master
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee
S Pabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq
Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Cama, Esq
Jefferson, Esq

The following are reports of the speeches delivered by the movers, seconders, and supporters of the resolutions published in the *Gazette* yesterday.

The meeting having been formally opened by the Sheriff (Dr. Blaney),

The Chairman addressed those present. He said—Gentlemen, I feel much honoured by being asked to preside on this occasion, both because of the largeness and influential character of the meeting, and also because of the importance of the question we have come together to discuss. Having read a letter from Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, in which that gentleman stated he was unable to attend on account of illness, and expressed approval of the object of the meeting, as being to remonstrate against an unjust measure that had been passed not only against the wishes of the people, but also against the views of the High Court of the Presidency, and the Government of Bombay, the Chairman continued as follows:—No doubt you are all acquainted with the object of this meeting. A bill has been passed by the Governor General's Council involving a most dangerous principle—viz., that of making the revenue officers independent of the Civil Courts, and you have been asked to come here to consider the advisability of memorialising the Secretary of State to refuse his assent to the bill. The largeness of this assembly shows what deep feeling has been created by this measure, and I am sure that any memorial we send to the Secretary of State will have great weight at home. I think the first question and the main question that we have to consider is as to whether any case has been made out by the promoters of this bill, showing any justification of or necessity for its introduction. For my own part, I do not think that any such justification has been shown. On the contrary, it seems to me that the evidence brought forward during the progress of the bill has shown that but for the protection afforded by the present state of the law, many acts of injustice would have been perpetrated. (Applause.) There is nothing so important in this country in the collection of the land revenue, as giving confidence to the landholders as to the terms on which they hold their land. Without the utmost confidence and feeling of security, there will be a want of purpose and energy in the cultivation of the soil, and that is a thing which should always be avoided. I believe, if this bill passes into law, it will tend very much to shake that confidence, whereas, on the other hand, nothing could inspire more confidence and give more feel ng of security than the present rules, under which a right of appeal is allowed to the Civil Courts in cases of injustice or of fancied injustice. If there is one thing that Englishmen have a most profound belief and pride in (and I believe the natives of this country fully share the feeling), it is in the character of their Judges, their high integrity, impartiality, and ability (applause); and I am sure the feeling is not less strong that they should be the interpreters and administrators of the law. (Hear, hear.) As regards the revenue officers, I would not say or imply one word against them, and I am sure they are duly appreciated and approved by the whole public voice of Western India. But what can be more dangerous than to change a law which satisfies the taxpayers, merely because the taxgatherers are dissatisfied? (Applause.) A discontented officer, I think, for different reasons why this law should be changed. In the first place he says that judicial officers of the Courts are not so well qualified as Revenue officers to deal with such technical matters. It might as well be said of any lawyer, that he was not competent to be entrusted with the settlement of land which may not be taken out of the skilled hands that can deal with it, and carried before a tribunal that knows nothing about it; that the Civil Judge may even control the broadest principles of the management; that where the disposition of the portion of the assets which the Government thinks it right to take; that he may think that the assessment should be governed by the prevailing rates of rent instead of the productiveness of the soil, and the rates of prices; or that he may think the contrary; that he may even decide that the exigencies of the State are not such as to warrant the imposition of such an assessment as the Collector has decided to impose

...ic parts, there may be a difficulty about re-...ining punctually ..."

"Olivia, catching at the suggestion, ...course; but in my dif... well, such a very old ...ained he put mat... been perfectly ...difficulty; indeed ...done but for his ...Olivia nearly broke down, ...eyes, which seemed larger and ...

"Then are you ... to stay here much longer?"

"No; Dr Maxwell is going to take lodgings for us on the south coast, where the air is milder; we move the day after to-morrow. I must summon up courage in the morning," she added, smiling faintly, "to undertake the labour of packing."

"But I suppose the small worries of life may not end with a change of residence. I don't want to put myself on a footing with Maxwell, but surely I may claim to be an old friend too. Time was, perhaps," he continued, with some hesitation, "when I could not have professed the same disinterested views, but all that, as you know, is past and gone. May I not now offer the benefit of services of one who claims to be an old friend too, and nothing more?"

Having said this, his conscience misgave him for its heartlessness. Was this a time, when her state had fallen so low, to twit her with the loss of the spell by which she held him so long enchained?

And poor Olivia herself may have been woman enough to feel a passing pang on being reminded that she had no longer the same power of fascination over the once constant lover, for there was a slight tone of pique in her manner as she thanked him for putting the matter on so straightforward a footing; but she added that there was really no need to make use of his most kind offices of service—for that Dr. Maxwell had got over all her difficulties for her. "But still there may be present wants," persisted Yorke; "surely when I have more money than I know what to do with at my bankers, the obligation would be quite nominal only if you made use of a small sum, till you were placed in funds yourself. The children, for instance, might surely have some warmer clothing with advantage." "Poor little darlings," said their mother, "I am afraid they have felt the cold very much; but they will be better off to-morrow. I hope. The fact is,—I can hardly explain how it is—I never was a good hand at business matters, you know,—it appears there is some money due to me, which ought to have come before. Dr. Maxwell has put it all right now. And to-morrow the children's warm clothes will be here. But I am so very much obliged to you all the same. Pray do not think me ungrateful."

Just then the maid came in with the children,—the latter looking, Yorke noticed, almost as ill-kept and untidy as herself,—which made a timely diversion from the forced manner which had so far marked the interview. Yorke had soon the little Olivia on his knee, for children always took readily to him; the younger sat on its mother's lap. He had never before seen her in the character of a mother, and as she sat with the child nestling in her arms, looking pale and fragile, but with still the old grace in every attitude, he could not but be struck by the contrast between the present Olivia, with one poor drab to help her in the labours of the ill-found household, and the radiant young beauty at whose shrine he used to worship, with no cares and no duties, save such as flowed out of her accomplishments, and who seemed fashioned to command service and devotion from all who came around her.

Presently, while Olivia, still trying to hide her own troubles, was turning the conversation to Yorke himself and his doings, and inquiring with a semblance of great interest about the Pesvors, the fame of whose beautiful place had reached her, and expressing her regret at being unable to return their visit, the servant came in to say tea was ready, should she bring it in? Looking, as she spoke, doubtfully towards the visitor, as if to suggest that it had better be deferred till his departure.

Olivia told her to bring it, adding to Yorke that she hoped he would stop and take tea; it was more than tea, she said, with a little laugh—it was the children's tea and her dinner in one: but something in her way of putting the invitation—whether arising from prudery or reserve, or a wish not to exhibit before him the humble nature of the meal, he could not tell—seemed to imply that she did not really wish him to stay, and reluctantly refusing the offer, he rose to go. How short and unsatisfactory and commonplace the visit had been!

The leave-taking was less cordial on Olivia's part than had been the first greeting. This time she held out only one hand, which she followed him to the outer door. She appeared indeed glad in her loneliness to have seen him, and at times it seemed as if she were acting a part, and the forced composure could not be sustained; but, on the whole, the desire to maintain reserve seemed uppermost.

Just as Yorke was opening the hall-door, Olivia standing by to bring the candle, Mrs. Polwheedle's message, and turning round he said that he would come see that lady the next day.

"Mrs. Polwheedle in England!" cried Olivia; "how I should like to see her! To meet an old friend like her again would be such a happiness. She was so kind to me when we were up in the hills together," continued Olivia, seeing that Yorke appeared surprised at her speaking thus warmly of the lady. "I do not know what I should have done, for I was very helpless and strange to the country without her help. She quite took care of me in those days."

"Then may I tell her you are here? May I bring her down with me to-morrow, if she is able to come?"

Olivia hesitated for an instant. In her loneliness her face brightened at the prospect of seeing her old companion again. But then she shook her head sadly. "Major Yorke," she said, for by this title she knew him, "you see me living here under a false name: how can I dare to face my old friends while in such a state of degradation? No; you are all very kind—it has been a real pleasure to see you; perhaps some day," she continued, with a quivering lip, struggling to repress the emotion which almost broke her down,—"perhaps some day things will look brighter for my husband and myself, and we may be able to come out of this concealment and disgrace, and know all the way does not look very clear at present." Then she offered him her hand once more in token that he was dismissed, and having no further excuse for staying, he gave one earnest look at the sad eyes, and turning round left the house.

He walked through the little garden, and then letting himself out by the gate, stood musing awhile, thinking how unsatisfactory his visit had been—how unlike what he should have expected it to be, if he had thought about it beforehand. To meet after an absence of several years the woman who had been to him for so long more than all the world besides, to find her friendless and in distress, and yet to come away having done nothing to help her, and with nothing (except just at the last) said on either side which might not have passed between casual visiting acquaintance. Must it always be so, that I am never to be able to help her in any way? And why is it, he also asked himself, that while I am no longer in love with her, and would not marry her if she were free and wanted to have me, her voice thrills through me as that of no other woman has ever done, or ever will do; and that sitting there, worn and faded, in that shabby little room, she still seems to me the noblest and most lovely of her sex? Am I under a spell, or is she really so far above all other women, that none are worth gaining when she is lost?

Thoughts of this sort passing through his mind, Yorke moved on towards the inn. But he had made only two or three steps when, raising his head, he noticed the figure of a man standing on the side of he pathway, leaning over the paling and looking into the garden.

Yorke stopped; his first thought was that the house was lonely and occupied by women, and a man watching in a manner that meant no good. And he stepped up to the figure to see who it was. As he did so, the person turned away and moved off up the river; and although it was now quiet dark, he could distinguish the large hat and lank gait of the gentleman he had seen before. Reassured on this point Yorke resumed his course to the inn, for he now stood in want of food, wondering that the gentleman should choose such a time for exercise.

The interior of the "River Belle," for such was the name of the wayside inn, looked cheerful by contrast with the gloomy evening outside. On the right side of the little hall or entrance passage was a parlour, the open door of which showed a fire to be burning inside; on the opposite side was a sort of public bar-room, with a bar at one end, at the back of which a door opened into another room. Walking into the coffee-room, and ordering some refreshment to be got ready and served in the parlour, he was told that it was engaged, but that another private room could be provided if he wished it. He elected, however, to stay where he was; a cheerful fire burnt in the hearth, before which was a small round table, and the room was empty save for the hostess, sitting behind the bar engaged in needlework.

Yorke began talking with the landlady, when after giving orders from the back room about his dinner she returned to her station behind the bar. The River Belle seemed a snug little place, he remarked; he supposed they had plenty of visitors in the summer. Plenty, said the landlady; very often more than they could find room for: sometimes as many as a dozen gents would be taking their meals at a time in that very room, besides them that preferred to sit outside under the trees. But in the winter they had not much business? Not much, nothing to speak of; indeed they might as well shut up in winter if it wasn't for the look of the thing. But they had a visitor just now, had they not. Yes, the gent who occupies the parlour; he was out just now taking a bit of a walk, which he oughn't to be, on such a night, for he was quite an invalid gentleman; seemed to have met with a dreadful railway accident or something of the sort, quite a cripple as one might say, and a terrible object to look at, poor man. "That's him," continued the woman, "speaking to my husband out-side."

Yorke had started to his feet on hearing the sound of the voice. Many a time had he faced danger, battle, murder, and sudden death, but never before had he himself seemed to stand still within him as it did on hearing the accents of this voice.

For a moment his limbs refused obedience, as he stood trembling with surprise and horror; then summoning strength, he passed out into the passage.

The stranger was standing in the doorway with his back to Yorke, speaking to some one under the porch outside, the landlord apparently, who was making some re-marks about the weather.

Again that voice, so often heard before in years gone by, that voice so clear and stern in the day of battle, so sweet and gentle in friendly converse, that voice, once known as Yorke had known it, never again to be forgotten!

The stranger turned round, and moved along the little passage towards the parlour-door, his head bent down. Then as he reached the door he looked up for the instant, and his eye fell on Yorke standing transfixed close before him.

The stranger started, and put out a hand under his cloak as if to steady himself against the wall, as he did so raising his head and displaying for an instant, to the horror-stricken Yorke, a ghastly view of a sightless eye in the scarred socket, and a mutilated brow and face, which had lost all likeness to the original features. Then, as the vision turned, and the other side of it became presented to his view, there could be traced a resemblance to the well-remembered face.

"Falkland!" cried Yorke, making a step forward, and seizing the other by the arm. "Falkland risen from the dead!"

(To be continued.)

## EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

### THE DILEMMA.

*(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for March.)*

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of April 12.)

THE summons was answered by the servant whom Yorke had seen with the children in the morning, who fulfilled apparently the double office of housemaid and nurse. He inquired whether Mrs. Wood was within.

The girl stood irresolute, as if not without suspicion of a visitor at such an hour. What name should she say? she asked, holding the door only half open.

"Say an old friend, say Colonel Yorke has called to inquire after Mrs. Wood."

As he spoke, Olivia, attracted by the sound of his voice and his name, appeared at the door of the sitting-room which opened on to the little hall. Seeing her h.. stepped inside diffidently, not knowing how she would receive him.

But Olivia came forward holding out both hands in greeting. In her solitude the sound of her faithful friend's voice came as a joyful surprise; and as she led the way into the parlour, there was a flush of pleasure on her face which had of late seldom been present there.

But Yorke did not notice this. The room, although lighter than the hall, was lit up only by a pair of candles and a fire which had got low, and he could not make out her face plainly. Still he could see that time had set its mark there. She looked much older than when they last met, but little more than four years before; and, always slight of figure, she was now thin and wasted. This much he had time to note, without looking too fixedly at her; and yet, he thought, no face had ever looked so sweet.

"You are surprised to see me?" he asked, as she motioned to him to be seated.

"I am very pleased to see you," she said, smiling greetings at him, and looking, he thought, more wan than before. "But how did you find me out?" And as she asked the question her face assumed an expression of anxiety and reserve. Perhaps she now began to regret that the secret of her disguise should be discovered.

"It was by a curious chance. I met Mackenzie Maxwell this afternoon."

"Ah! and he told you of my being here. Of course that would easily account for it." And Yorke could see that Olivia looked vexed, as if at the betrayal of her confidence.

Is it always to be so? thought Yorke bitterly. Are others always to be trusted in preference, and myself made of no account? Then he added aloud, "No, Maxwell told me nothing. He kept your counsel well enough. But the fact is, as chance would have it, I am staying on a visit in this neighbourhood. Walking to the river this morning, close by, I saw your children, without knowing whose they were; but meeting Maxwell shortly afterwards in the train coming from this direction, the truth flashed upon me, and I came down to see if I could be of service."

Olivia said someting about his great kindness, and that he always was very kind, but still maintaining the reserved manner in which she had now wrapped herself. Yorke went on: "I should not have presumed to suppose that I could be of use, but that I also knew that you and the children were alone in England. The fact is, I saw your husband in Egypt. That was quite by chance too, and he did not see me; but need I say how truly glad I was to see him in harness again on congenial work? But that was last spring. I conclude he is still there? I hope you have good accounts from him?"

"Thank you," said Olivia, "he is very well: at least he was when last I heard. He has gone on an expedition into Upper Egypt just now, so that his letters do not come very regularly, but I believe the life agrees with him very well."

"And is there any prospect of your going out to join him there?"

"My husband has not said anything about my doing so, and it would be difficult to leave the children. I will probably be best that I should stay at home till he is able to join me here."

Olivia said this with an effort, here face as she did so seeming to grow still more sad and wan, and Yorke began to feel certain of what he had suspected from the first. She was not merely contending ill health, and poverty shared with her husband; she was also a deserted wife.

Indignation struggled with the desire not to say anything that might offend against her sense of wifely duty. After some hesitation he continued: "My desire to be of service arose from my seeing you here." Looking round the little room, the shabby furniture of which appeared the worse that it was very untidy and littered with toys—Olivia herself, still neatly though cheaply clad, the only comely object in it—he added, "This surely is not a fit place for you to be in. It must be a very damp house in winter, on the edge of the river, and a cold one too. I was sorry when I heard this morning that it was occupied by a lady in delicate health, little guessing who the lady was; but now—"

"It is not a nice situation at this time of year, certainly. The children suffer—we all suffer who are in the house; but we came down for the autumn only, and stayed on for various reasons longer than was intended."

"I think I can understand; your husband being in

## THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

*(Times, March 24.)*

At the last stage of the Royal Titles Bill in the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli has produced the single real argument he has advanced in its favour, and it is with profound regret we feel constrained to say that the revelation thus tardily vouchsafed makes the proposal more dangerous than ever. The Bill is now put forward as the first step of a new policy of coping with the advance of the Russian power in Asia. The dominion of the Czar has advanced till it is within a few days' march of our frontier, and the Prime Minister proposes to check the progress of the Emperor of All the Russias by making his own Sovereign an Empress. The thing is almost inconceivable, but it is true. Not till the last moment was the secret told. Mr. Gladstone had spoken in a tone of calm and almost despairing solemnity—conscious that he was speaking in vain, yet determined that no effort should be left untried to prevent what he thought was the threatened degradation of the English Crown. Then Mr. Disraeli rose and made a speech the first three-fourths of which would have been singularly amusing had it been delivered before another audience. Some members, more or less deficient in the sense of humour, were a little shocked, but those whose minds were not disturbed by notions of responsibility enjoyed the mock seriousness with which a letter from the father of a little girl of 12 was read to prove that the compiler of a school-book had anticipated the proposal of Her Majesty's Government. But when all this was over—when Mr. Disraeli was approaching the end of his speech, and when, in the ordinary course of business, the discussion was about finally to close—the high political reasons for the Bill were revealed. Russia has conquered Tartary, whence, from the dawn of history whether of the East or of the West, the hordes have emerged which have conquered the world. The fact is known throughout India. What was the gossip of the bazaars has become the conversation of villages. Therefore, this Bill has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons to proclaim—in the adoption of the Title of "Empress"—it is signified, in a manner which cannot be mistaken, that the Parliament of England is resolved to uphold the Empire of India." This was the last word of the Prime Minister; but it could not be permitted to be the last word of the debate, and surprised as the House of Commons was by Mr. Disraeli's tactics, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Lowe did their duty in rising to protest against a policy which, if seriously entertained, threatens us with grave dangers.

The last statement of Mr. Disraeli removes many difficulties that have hitherto troubled us, but leaves other, at least as hard to solve as those which are dispelled. Can he conceive that the way in which he has treated the House of Commons on this question is at all calculated to lend further force to the Empire? We are not speaking at this moment of the policy itself, but of the wisdom or unwisdom he has shown in his manner of introducing this policy to the House of Commons. He has made it seem that the proclamation to be sanctioned by the Royal Titles Bill is a mere matter of Parliament, taken in view of the advance of Russia, to uphold the Empire of India. Parliament will never be slow to uphold the Empire; but how can the Royal Titles Bill manifest the readiness of Parliament to uphold if when the House of Commons has been kept in ignorance of the meaning of the step in which it is asked to concur? A Prime Minister who wanted to manifest the will of England to the world would surely have begun by instructing the mind of Parliament as to his purposes—nay, he would have taken a step before this, for he would have adopted the wise method of his predecessors in conveying beforehand the intentions of the leaders of the Opposition, so that there might be an unanimous and intelligent concurrence of all parties in the State in the act of national policy he proposed. Who can pretend to say that the passing of the Royal Titles Bill, after numerous Divisions, by a House wholly ignorant that it had any reference to the foreign policy of the Indian Government—by a House which never looked upon the measure except as something that might allay Court jealousies at the risk of the permanent degradation of the Crown;—who can pretend that such a Bill has any meaning as proclaiming the resolution of the Parliament of England to uphold the Indian Empire? We have been thinking and discussing small questions of Imperial or Royal Highnesses—at least, this is what we thought we had been engaged upon—but it now appears that we have been throwing down a glove in the face of the Russian Colossus. We cannot even now believe that Mr. Disraeli's colleagues have known his mind in this matter; they must surely have shared the ignorance of Parliament. When we look back and remember Lord Northcote questing on the order of the Taloobdars of Oude to prove that all India was eager that the Title of "Empress" should be assumed by the Queen, we ask whether he was not befooled like the rest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must know and appreciate the importance of English public life. He cannot wilfully become the agent of faction which ramifies to no end or nothing so much as the indirect method of gaining his ends resorted to by the late Emperor of the French. It is impossible not to see the Parliament and the country have been completely befooled throughout the discussions on the Royal Titles Bill, and we cannot but hope that the majority of Her Majesty's Ministers have shared the ignorance of Parliament as to its motive and object. Mr. Disraeli addressed the House one evening that he had listened with surprise to the remarks which members were discussing night after night how the word "Empress" should be translated into the languages of the East, and, indeed, he must have listened with something more than surprise if he could not be brought face to face with this striking way of putting it. Look at Mr. Gladstone's speech of yesterday. Every one who heard itself, with Mr. Lowe, that it was worthy of the occasion by its honesty, its solemnity, and the sense of responsibility it exhibited; and yet we imagine that the policy which caused him such his jealous anxiety for the dignity of the Crown, and the dangers he deprecated, although serious and important were far less serious and far less important than the issues which are in fact raised by the Ministerial measure. The strong, if rugged, eloquence of Mr. Cowen—to which also Mr. Lowe paid a well-deserved tribute—was in the same way animated by a fear of the consequences which might be wrought in our national characters, and in the temperament of the simple subjects of the Sovereign, by the introduction of a bastard Imperial rank in the style of the Crown, the speaker never having realised the fact that the passing of the Royal Titles Bill was meant to be a defiance to the world. So it has been with all of us. The Bill has been passed by the House of Commons, and the Prime Minister tells us, when it is too late to interpose, that the final ing approval given to it by Parliament is a declaration, in a way that cannot be mistaken, of the resolution of Parliament in reference to a matter which never came under its consideration.

We do not remember any occasion for twenty years past giving rise to a sense of responsibility more heavy or more painful. We have heard the last word of the Prime Minister on the Royal Titles Bill, but we cannot be supposed to have heard his last word on the policy of which that Bill is the forerunner and herald. He tells us that in the heart of Asia there is a country of vast extent, hitherto known only by having sent forth hordes to conquer the world. India and Europe have been overrun by the warriors who have issued from it. But now the conquerors have been conquered. The Tartar tribes that have never before been subdued have been overcome, and the powerful Sovereign of Russia has established a new Empire adjoining itself as it has moved onwards, until the frontier of the dominions of the Czar is now within a few days' march of the frontier of the dominions of the Queen. The Prime Minister will not call this a Royal Power in our own, but he drops the phrase so that whosoever will may pick it up. And while this has happened without, great changes are described as having occurred within. Railways have modified the habits of the people of India, so that they are not influenced by ideas that never before reached them; they watch the progress of the conquering Power, and its growth has passed from the gossip of bazaars to become the conversation of villages. All this is mildly described by Mr. Lowe as ridiculous exaggeration, but assume that its inflated periods are indeed most weighty and portentous, and what is the issue? Russia may creep up to the frontier and the people of India discuss its advance; but Her Majesty's Ministers are watchful, and they meet and overcome every danger by—proclaiming the Queen an Empress! We cannot, however, insult their intelligence by supposing that this is all they intend to recommend. There must be more forthcoming, perhaps, as yet definitely conceived, but ready to be precipitated in clear outline when the moment shall arrive to make the communication to the world. The Prime Minister cannot have the intention of stopping where he is, whatever may be the feelings of his colleagues. Some of them may have been as much surprised as the rest of the world by the closing sentences of yesterday's speech. To us, the vista thus opened, is as full of danger as the first step that has been taken has been foolish. There is no question of upholding the Empire of India. We are all of us resolved upon that, and it is weak, not wise, to talk about it as something to be put on record. We no more want to resolve upholding the Empire of India than we do to uphold the succession of the House of Brunswick. What is the effect of this assumption of the title of "Empress" upon the maintenance of India? Mr. Lowe rightly said that any Native reading the speech of the Prime Minister must suppose the tenure of India a dwindling and uncertain, and it is at such a time that we take the opportunity of forcing Native Princes, jealous of their authority, to consider what is the nature of their dependence upon us. Instead of possessing our strength in quietness and confidence, we stir up a fuss and strive to excite a panic. It is with a feeling of painful foreboding that we protest against a policy conceived in a spirit of unparalleled recklessness, to the adoption of which Parliament is south to be committed by a method which may be used for the adoption of a Party, but must not be permitted to hoodwink the nation.


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